

absorbed into the blood and pollute the entire system. Whenever you feel bad, first ask yourself: 'Am I being poisoned by constipation?' Colds, indigestion, rheumatism, asthma, heart trouble, Bright's disease, diabetes and even nervous troubles are directly traceable to poisons from internal filth. Remove the cause, and be really well! * * * It * * * helps correct the flabby condition of the bowels, and restores normal healthy digestion and elimination. Innerclean Intestinal Laxative makes you feel like a new person. The most acute cases of constipation have been relieved by this non-habit forming Intestinal Laxative, doses being gradually diminished until Nature needed no further help to maintain Inner-Cleanliness. * * * The absorption of poisons from decomposing food and uneliminated waste matter in the digestive tract is the principal cause of most all human ailments. Those who bathe frequently would be shocked if they were aware of their internal uncleanness. Because of improper diet habits of modern civilization, the average so-called 'healthy' man or woman carries constantly several pounds of uneliminated waste matter, as proven in many instances by autopsies. Poisons generated by this filth weaken the body; foods fail to nourish; and nervousness, headaches, colds, etc., with their train of chronic ailments soon develop. Innerclean Intestinal Laxative is an aromatic herb-vegetable compound perfected by Prof. Arnold Ehret, originator of the 'Mucusless Diet Healing System,' to remove from the intestines age-old accumulations of filth, fermenting undigested food, poisonous toxemias and mucus, and hardened feces which pollute the system and cause acute sickness, chronic diseases and premature old age" and a design depicting a youthful and careworn woman with the legend "The Same Age! Is yours the picture of youthful health or careworn age?"

On November 13, 1931, the Block Drug Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$4,000, conditioned in part that the circular be removed from the packages and destroyed under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19067. Misbranding of Jurgelwicz's anti-rheumatic mixture. U. S. v. 6 Dozen Bottles of Jurgelwicz's Anti-Rheumatic Mixture. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. No. 27184. I. S. No. 18805. S. No. 5341.)

Examination of the drug product, Jurgelwicz's anti-rheumatic mixture, showed that the carton and bottle labels and an accompanying circular bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess. The article was represented to be a purely vegetable mixture and to contain nothing that might injure the system, whereas it contained mineral drugs that might be injurious.

On or about November 5, 1931, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six dozen bottles of Jurgelwicz's anti-rheumatic mixture, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Natchez, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped by Mrs. E. A. Jurgelwicz from New Orleans, La., on or about May 11, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Mississippi, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it contained in each 100 milliliters potassium iodide (5.74 grams), sodium salicylate (0.6 gram), an extract from a plant drug such as podophyllum, glycerin, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements appearing in the circular, "I guarantee that it is a purely vegetable mixture and that it contains nothing that can injure the human system," were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing on the bottle and carton labels and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton and bottle label) "Anti-Rheumatic Mixture

For Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and all diseases Arising from Impure Blood. The first bottle has never failed to relieve the severest attack;" (circular) "Anti-Rheumatic Mixture For the Cure of Rheumatism, Pericarditis, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Gout, And all Diseases Arising from Impure Blood. * * * The use of this medicine has invariably been followed by relief and in nearly every instance with permanent cure. In no instance has the first bottle failed to relieve from pain, and a second invariably effect a cure. * * * it has established for itself a great reputation throughout the South and has proven to be one of the most wonderful remedies of the modern age. * * * The patient must keep himself under the influence of the medicine without interruption until the health is restored. To be on the safe side and insure a Permanent Cure, the patient after feeling himself perfectly well should not discontinue the medicine right off, but keep on taking a teaspoonful morning and night, and finish two or three bottles successively. The medicine, if taken in moderate doses, will never do any harm, but will purify the blood and cure many other disorders which are caused by bad condition of the blood. It is a sure cure for Tape Worm, for that complaint it must be taken in as large doses as the patient is able to stand, however, not exceeding four tablespoonfuls in 24 hours until the Tape Worm is expelled. During the time of the cure, * * * [similar statements in foreign languages] I call the Attention of the Public to the following Certificates: We, the undersigned residents of New Orleans, have used the Jurgelewicz Anti-Rheumatic Mixture, and have been relieved from all pain after taking a few doses, and after continuing the medicine for a few days have been perfectly cured of the attack, and therefore cheerfully recommend it to the afflicted as a sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago and Neuralgia. * * * 'Enclosed please find Post-Office Order for one bottle of your Rheumatic Medicine. You will remember me as the person who was so badly afflicted with that disease in 1874, and who was clerk in the District Court in your city, and through whose recommendation some of your Medicine was sent to California. I have always recommended it wherever I have come in contact with those afflicted with Rheumatism. A gentleman of the firm for whom I am book-keeper, has had it now for about two weeks and today he is very bad in h's hips and legs. It is for him the medicine is sent for. I have never been troubled with it since I took the one bottle of it only. * * * 'I have tried your Rheumatic Medicine * * * Before I took it, I could not walk and now I can run like a horse. * * * 'I have been using your Anti-Rheumatic Mixture, and I find it splendid. My son had acute rheumatism and could not walk, and one bottle of your mixture relieved him almost entirely; * * * I find it is just what you represent it to be. I also had a severe attack of neuralgia in my head, and one tablespoon of your Anti-Rheumatic Mixture gave me almost instant relief. I am recommending it to all that are suffering with neuralgia or rheumatism, and I don't think it will fail in any case where it is taken according to directions, for I don't think there could be much worse cases than my son was, and it cured him, and I feel under many obligations to you for your valuable medicine. * * * 'You know, Doctor, on my last visit to the city, I bought a bottle of your medicine which I gave to a man that had been laid up with Rheumatism for six months at Buras Settlement and he is now perfectly cured.' * * * your Anti-Rheumatic Mixture * * * I had a bottle last spring which had a splendid effect.' * * * your Anti-Rheumatic Mixture. My case being chronic, I do not expect being cured, but it relieves promptly the severe pains to which I am subject * * * 'The two bottles of Anti-Rheumatic Mixture sent me some time ago has been fully tested, and I can say, with wonderful effects.' * * * your Anti-Rheumatic Mixture. This is the third order for your valuable medicine. * * * No one being afflicted with Rheumatic pains ought to be without it.' * * * The following Treatise, in popular form, should be read carefully in order to enable the sufferers intelligently to understand their diseases and to be able to treat them properly. Rheumatism, (from the Greek word Rheuma, a flux) is a blood disease in which inflammation of the fibrous tissue is the most marked characteristic. It occurs either as an acute or as a chronic affection; there is, however, no distinct line of demarcation between the two, and the latter is often a consequence of the former. Acute Rheumatism is indicated by general febrile symptoms, redness, heat, swelling and usually very intense pain, in and around one or more (generally several, either simultaneously or in succession) of the larger joints, and the disease shows a

tendency to shift from join to joint, or to certain internal fibrous membranes, and especially the pericardium, rheumatism being the most common origin of pericarditis. (See the article on that disease.) The pulse is strong and full, there is headache, but seldom delirium, unless the heart is affected; the tongue is covered with a creamy thick fur, the tip and edges being red; the urine is turbid and abnormally acid; and the skin is bathed in a copious perspiration, with so characteristic a smell (resembling that of sour milk) that the physician can often recognize the disease almost before he sees the patient. The joints are extremely painful, and the pain is much increased by pressure, and consequently by movement, which gives rise to internal pressure. Hence the patient lies fixed in one position, from which he dares not stir. There are two varieties of acute rheumatism. In one the inflammation commences not in the joint, but near it, and attacks the tendons faciae, ligaments and possibly the muscles themselves. This form is termed fibrous or diffused rheumatism. In the other variety, the synovial membrane in the joint becomes affected, and an excess of fluid is poured into the joint, distending the membrane, and making it bulge out between the spaces intervening between the various tendons, ligaments, etc., round the joint. It is the kneejoint which is most commonly affected in this way, and fluctuation may readily be perceived on applying the hands to the two sides of the knee. In this form, which is called synovial rheumatism, the swelling and redness come on sooner, and are more marked than in the former variety. The fibrous is by far the most severe form, and it is to it that the previous sketch of the most marked symptoms applies. In synovial form the fever is less intense, the tongue less foul, the perspiration far less profuse and the membranes of the heart are much less liable to be attacked. It is to this form that the term rheumatic gout is often applied, and it is by no means inappropriate, because synovial rheumatism forms (as Dr. Watson has observed) a connecting link between gout and rheumatism, and partakes of the characters of both. The only known exciting cause of acute rheumatism is exposure to cold, and especially to cold combined with moisture, and hence the greater prevalence of this disease amongst the poor and ill-clad. Sleeping in damp sheets or upon damp ground, the wearing of wet clothes, and sitting in a cold, damp room, especially if the sitter was previously warm from exercise, are examples of the kind of exposure which are apt to be followed by this disease. The excreting power of the skin being checked by the action of cold certain effete matters which should be eliminated in the form of perspiration, are retained and accumulate in the blood, which thus becomes poisoned. This blood-poisoning is not, however, a universal sequence to exposure to the cold. It only occurs when there is a special predisposition to this disease, or, as it is termed, a rheumatic diathesis or constitution, and the diathesis may be so strongly developed as to occasion an attack of acute rheumatism, independently of exposure to any apparent exciting cause. Men are more subject to the disease than women, but this probably arises from their greater exposure to atmospheric changes from the nature of their occupations. The predisposition is certainly affected by age; children under ten years, and adults over sixty, being seldom attacked, while the disease is most prevalent between the ages of fifteen and forty. Persons once affected become more liable to the complaint than they previously were. Dr. Fuller believes, from his observations made in St. George's Hospital, that the disease is sometimes hereditary. Whether this be the case or not, there can be no possible doubt that the predisposition is very apt to exist in members of the same family. The exact nature of the poison is unknown. The late Dr. Prout regarded lactic acid as the materies morbi, and certain experiments recently made by Dr. Richardson tend to confirm this view. The danger in cases of acute rheumatism arises almost entirely from the disease going from the joints to the heart, and setting up Pericarditis. Hence that mode of treatment will be best which tends most surely to prevent, or, at all events, to lessen the risk of this complication, and for this, the Anti-Rheumatic Mixture has in several instances proved eminently successful. If the patient is a young person of robust constitution, and there are well-marked inflammatory symptoms (such as a flushed face and a bounding pulse), it has been the custom to bleed from the arm, and a large quantity of blood could usually be taken before any signs of faintness occurred, but the Anti-Rheumatic Mixture produces the same effect, and in such cases may be used in large doses. It will dislodge an

enormous amount of dark and foul secretions from the liver and bowels, and gives almost immediate relief. The main drawback to this mode of treatment is the pain occasioned by changing the position when the bowels act; but this may be to a great extent obviated by the use of the bed-pan. Cases which are intermediate between acute and chronic rheumatism are of very common occurrence. In those cases of what may be termed sub-acute rheumatism, there is slight fever, and several joints are usually affected, without intense inflammation in any one joint. These cases soon show signs of amendment under the treatment by the Anti-Rheumatic Mixture. There are two kinds of chronic rheumatism, which are sufficiently distinct to require notice. In one there is considerable local heat and swelling, although unaccompanied with any corresponding constitutional disturbance, while in the other the patient complains of coldness (rather than heat) and stiffness of the affected joints. The former approximates most closely to the previously described forms of rheumatism, of which it is frequently the sequel, and must be treated in a similar manner, while the latter, which is termed by some the passive form, usually occurs as an independent affection. Pericarditis, or inflammation of the Pericardium, is a disease of frequent occurrence; the result of a very large number of post-mortem examinations being to show that about one in twenty-three of all who die at an adult age exhibit traces of recent or old attacks of this disorder. For reasons which will be obvious when we come to speak of the physical signs of this disease, we shall commence with a notice of the anatomical changes which take place in the inflamed membrane. Very soon after symptoms of pericarditis begin to show themselves there is an abnormal dryness of the serous membrane, which is speedily followed by an increased secretion of fluid. The secreted fluid is sometimes almost entirely fibrinous, in which case it coagulates, and gives rise to adhesions between the heart and the pericardium; or it may consist entirely of serum, which remains liquid; or it may be, and it most frequently is, a mixture of the two. When there is a large amount of liquid effusion (as for instance, a third of a pint or more) which is not re-absorbed, death usually takes place in the course of a few days, in consequence of the interference of the fluid with the heart's action; but when there is not much liquid effusion, or when the liquid part is absorbed the pericardium becomes more or less adherent, and apparent recovery usually takes place. In cases that prove fatal when fibrinous fluid has been effused, but has not coagulated to such an extent as to cause complete adhesion of the heart to the pericardium, the partially coagulated fibrin (or lymph, as the older authors styled it) is seen to be of a yellowish-white color, and to occur in a rugged, shaggy or cellular form. Laennec compared the surface on which the lymph is deposited to that which would be produced by suddenly separating two flat pieces of wood between which a thin layer of butter has been compressed. Dr. Watson regards the appearance as more like the rough side of a piece of uncooked tripe than anything else; while others have compared it to lace work, cut sponge, a honeycomb, a congeries of earth-worms, etc. When the patient dies at a more advanced stage of the disease, viz: soon after the whole of the membrane has become adherent—incipient blood-vessels in the form of red points and branching lines are seen, indicating that organization is commencing in the deposit, which if death had not ensued would have been finally converted into cellular or areolar tissue and have occasioned the complete obliteration of the pericardial cavity. The symptoms of pericarditis are pain in the situation of the heart, increased by a full inspiration, by pressure upon or between the ribs in the cardiac region, and especially by pressure upwards against the diaphragm by thrusting the fingers beneath the cartilages of the false ribs; palpitations; dry cough and hurried respiration; discomfort or pain on lying on the left side; restlessness; great anxiety of countenance; and sometimes delirium. The pulse usually beats from 110 to 120 in a minute, and is sometimes intermittent; and febrile symptoms are always present. These symptoms are seldom collectively present in any individual case, and until the time of Louis, the diagnosis of this disease was uncertain and obscure. The physical signs dependent on the anatomical changes which have been described are, however, generally so distinct that by their aid the disease can be readily detected. They are three in number; 1st—In consequence of irritation communicated to the muscular tissue of the heart at the commencement of the inflammation of its investing

membrane, the ventricles contract with increased force rendering the sounds of the heart louder and its impulse stronger than in health; or than in the more advanced stages of the disease. 2d.—When much fluid is effused into the pericardium, dullness or percussion is always observable to a greater degree than in health. This sign, which is very characteristic, is seldom perceived till the disease has continued for two or three days. In relation to this increased dullness, we must premise that in the healthy condition of the heart and lungs there is an irregular roundish space with a diameter of somewhat less than two inches, extending from the sternum (or breast bone) between the level of the fourth and fifth ribs towards the left nipple, in which a portion of the surface of the heart is not overlapped by the lungs, but lies in contact with the walls of the chest. This space should normally be dull on percussion. In pericarditis the extent of the dullness beyond the normal limit indicates the amount of effusion. In extreme cases the dullness may extend over a space whose diameter is seven inches or more. Simultaneously with the increased dullness, there is a diminution of the heart's sounds, in consequence of the intervening fluid, and the impulse is often scarcely perceptible. 3d.—The rubbing of the inflamed and roughened surfaces upon each other gives rise to a sound which is commonly called the suction sound, but which has received various names. Thus Dr. Watson calls it to-and-fro sound, and observes regarding its variations, that 'like all the other morbid sounds heard within the chest, it is capable of much variety in tone and degree. Sometimes it very closely resembles the noise made by a saw in cutting through a board, sometimes it is more like that occasioned by the action of a file or of a rasp; but its essential character is that of alternate rubbing; it is a to-and-fro sound.' This sound is heard early in the disease, before the surfaces of the pericardium are separated by the effusion of fluid; and it is due either to the dryness of the membrane, or to its roughness from the deposition of lymph. When the contiguous surfaces are either separated by fluid, or become adherent, the sound disappears, but when it has been lost from the first of these causes, it reappears after the fluid has been so far absorbed as to permit the surfaces again to come in contact. But here again, its duration is brief, for the surfaces soon become adherent and cease to rub upon each other. 'Pericarditis is a disease which occasionally runs a very rapid course, and terminates fatally in forty-eight hours or less. In ordinary cases, however, which terminate in apparent recovery, the disease generally begins to yield in a week or ten days, and excepting that adhesion remains, the cure appears complete in three weeks or less. But although these patients apparently recover, the pericardial adhesion commonly occasions other structural changes of the heart sooner or later to develop themselves; and in those cases that the physician has the opportunity of subsequently watching, it is observed that fatal disease of the heart, primarily due to the pericarditis, almost always supervenes. In slight cases it is probable that a true cure, without adhesion, may take place. Pericarditis frequently arises from exposure to cold when the body is warm and perspiring. It is no uncommon result of a contaminated state of blood such as occurs in exanthematous diseases, especially scarlatina, and in Bright's Disease of the kidneys; but beyond all comparison, it is of most frequent occurrence in association with acute rheumatism, of which it forms by far the most dangerous complication. This was the case with Mr. St. Cyr, whose card appears in another part of this circular and who was saved at death's door by our mixture and whose physician for sometime mistook his disease for disease of the heart. Lumbago is a rheumatic affection of muscles in the lumbar region, or in the small of the back. It is often first recognized by the occurrence of a sharp stabbing pain in the loins upon attempting to rise from a recumbent or sitting position. It is sometimes so severe as to confine the patient to bed and in one position, from which he cannot move without intense suffering, but in milder cases he can walk, although stiffly and with pain, and usually with the body bent more or less forward. It may be distinguished from inflammation of the kidneys by the absence of the peculiar direction of the pain towards the groin, as also by the absence of the nausea and vomiting which usually accompany the disease of the kidneys. The causes of Lumbago are the same as those of sub-acute rheumatism generally. The complaint may arise from partial exposure to cold, especially when the body is heated, and violent straining will sometimes induce it. In persons with a strong constitutional tendency to rheumatism, the slightest

exciting cause will bring on an attack of Lumbago, but it is very easily cured by the use of the Anti-Rheumatic Mixture. Gout, (Fr. goutte, from the Latin gutta, a drop) a medieval term of uncertain date, derived from the humoral pathology, (see Rheumatism) indicating a well known form of disease, which occurs for the most part in persons of more or less luxurious habits, and past the middle period of life. The acute attack of Gout most commonly by a painful swelling of the ball of the great toe or of the instep, sometimes of the ankle or knee; much more rarely, it attacks both lower limbs at once; and more rarely still, it seizes first upon some other part of the body, the foot being either not attacked at all, or becoming involved at a latter period. In the great majority of cases, the foot is not only the first part attacked, but the principal seat of the disease throughout; according to Scudamore, indeed, this is the order of events in not much less than four-fifths of the cases. In exceptional instances, the ankle, knee, hand, elbow, etc., are attacked at first, now and then the disease smoulders in the system in the form of disorders of the digestive or nervous functions, or oppression of the circulation for some considerable time before it takes the form of 'regular' gout—that is, of an acute attack, or fit of Gout in the foot. Gout is observed to prevail wherever there is an upper class having abundant means of self-indulgence, and living without regard to the primeval law of humanity, 'in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.' The directness, however, with which Gout can be traced, in particular cases, to its predisposing cause is very various, and in many instances, a well-marked hereditary tendency to the disease may be observed, which even a very active and temperate life can scarcely overcome; while on the other hand, the most gross forms of excess may be practiced for a whole lifetime without incurring the gouty penalty. It is difficult to explain these variations; but they leave unaffected the general principle, that Gout is a disease especially of the wealthy and most of all those who have but little physical exertion, and give great scope to the bodily appetites. The prevention and cure, accordingly, have been at all times recognized as being mainly founded on temperance, combined with the cultivation of active and regular habits as to exercise. Many amusing stories have been told having this moral, and showing how Gout has been cured by the opportune occurrence of calamities which have created the necessity for labor, and removed the means of self-indulgence. With a few special exceptions, indeed, it may be said that the laboring class, and especially those that labor in the open air, are almost, if not altogether free from this disease. Those again that labor much with the mind, not being subject either to great privations, or to restraint of unusually abstemious habits of life, are remarkably subject to Gout; the more so if their bodily and mental constitutions have been originally robust and fitted by nature for a degree of activity which the artificial necessities of fashion or of occupation have kept within too narrow limits. Hence the well known saying of Sydenham, that Gout is almost the only disease of which it can be said, 'that it destroys more rich men than poor, more wise men than simple.' And in this manner, accordingly, (he adds) there have lived and died 'great kings.'"

On November 19, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product subject to confiscation and forfeiture, and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19068. Misbranding of Humphrey's bromated pepsin. U. S. v. 29 Bottles of Humphrey's Bromated Pepsin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27064. I. S. No. 38172. S. No. 5308.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Humphrey's bromated pepsin, showed that the bottle and carton labels and the accompanying circular contained statements representing that it possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess. The purported beneficial effects were ascribed largely to the pepsin alleged to have been contained in the article, whereas it contained no pepsin.

On October 13, 1931, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 29 bottles of Humphrey's bromated pepsin, remaining in the original packages at Brooklyn, N. Y., consigned by the Humphrey